

their voluntary act, and that they had not been driven from the Convention. He reviewed the position of the Northern Democracy, and asserted their right to demand the same platform that had been forced upon the Southern Democracy. They wanted nothing but right,

them last year ago, they would not submit to anything that was wrong. The North has its rights as well as the South, and may maintain them as well. He continued to argue forcibly in support of the position of the majority of the Convention, and against the admission of any unaccredited delegates or of any disaffected persons who might endeavor to make themselves heard.

Mr. Hunter of Missouri was astonished to hear the remarks of his colleague of Missouri, who had said he would not give his vote for the admission of the South.

to the Convention. He asked him how long it was since he cast his last Democratic vote? He reviewed what he represented to have been the political action of his colleague in recent elections. He charged that Gov.

King was disregarding the wishes of his constituents in his present action.

Mr. King had heard with heartish pleasure the remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts, and when

He had asked who it was, and heard that it was Judge Loring, his heart beat with pride. (Loud laughter, and cries of "It's not Judge Loring, he's a doctor.") Mr. King—Well, his name is Loring, and he is from Massachusetts. He agreed with him that it was proper to let in the seceders, and he was glad that they were prepared to come here and acknowledge the error of their ways. He had lived for sixty years in Missouri, and had only cast but one vote not Democratic in his life (laughter), and that one was the vote that turned

Mr. Avery said that he had been surprised to find in the speech of Mr. Montgomery no reflections on personal allusions; but he would say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Montgomery) that if the speech he had made to-day is an indication of the sentiments of his heart toward one section of the country, that he (Avery) would not be surprised to find the sentiments of the President toward the United States. He would say also to the gentleman from Illinois, as well as to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that such speeches as they had both made were not calculated to meet their countrymen.

He could not resist the impression that these remarks were designed to drive the South in a body from the Union; but he would say that no person had the power

to drive him from the National Democratic convention. He alluded to the former action of Democratic Conventions, when one man had been permitted to cast the vote of a State rather than that State should have no representation.

He held that the delegates from the Southern States should retain every right under their original commissions to remain in their seats, and if the North-Western delegates should be the seceders instead of the South, he would have extended to them a cordial welcome back.

that peace, harmony and unity might be restored. If it is the purpose of the majority of this Convention to disfranchise the Southern States, right or wrong, he had nothing to say. He was opposed to the New-York resolution, which prescribed the terms of receiving the seceding delegates. If you cannot trust them without a pledge you ought not to trust them with it. Our Northern friends are in a majority and they wish to overthrow us both on platform and

Mr. ATKINS of Tenn.—Tennessee has a high regard for her Northern friends. She is a sound Democratic State. Her Democracy need no pledges and no tests. Nominate your candidate fairly and honorably, and I will swim every river and ford every creek to secure success to our banner. For the sake of our banner—for the sake of our Union—for God's sake, harmonize. Is there any man here who is willing to sacrifice the

He would consign the most cherished friend he had in the world to oblivion before he would endanger the permanency of the Democratic party to secure his advancement. He feared that there would be no difficulty in harmonizing if it were not for devotion to the personal interests of some one man. He would to God that we had a Jackson among us to bring harmony out of chaos. He concluded by moving the

Previous question, *Adjourned*.
When the question was ordered, to move an adjournment until morning.
Pending the question a motion was made to adjourn.
Negative.
Mr. Steward of Maryland demanded a vote by States on seconding the call of the previous question.
Amid great excitement, the delegates all on their feet, the roll was called, resulting as follows: *Yea*, 233. *Nay*, 118.
So the previous question was seconded.
On motion of Mr. Richardson of Illinois, the Convention adjourned till to-morrow.
The questions before the Convention now stand as

Mr. Howard of Tennessee made an original motion, directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to admit to the Convention all delegates accredited to the Charleston Convention.

Mr. Church of New-York moved to amend by referring all claims for admission to the Convention to the Committee on Credentials, and to request them to report as soon as practicable the names of the persons

entitled to admission, with the proviso that all delegates accepting seats in the Convention are bound in honor and good faith to abide by the action of the Convention, and support its nominees.

Mr. Gilmer of Pennsylvania moved to amend the amendment by resolving that the delegations from

Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida and Texas, be at once admitted to the Convention, and that the contested seats of other seceding States be referred to a Committee on Credentials, to be selected by each State. The previous question is called on the last amendment, and the call has been seconded. The motion at the meeting to-morrow will be, "Shall the previous question be now put?" The probability

is that the previous question will be ordered, and that Mr. Gilmer's motion will be voted down; that a division will be called on the amendment of Mr. Church, and that the first part of it will be adopted, without the proviso respecting a pledge.

It looks now as though the vote of New-York would decide in favor of the admission of the Southern delegations generally, where there is no contest, and of

The chances still appear to favor the harmonious termination of the Convention, as New-York evidently holds the balance of power, and seems likely to favor some sort of a compromise.

Every effort will be made to effect a compromise to-night.

Reported Offer of Brigham Young to Sell Out.
St. Louis, Monday, June 18, 1860.

The *Democrat* learns that Capt. Simpson passed through this city on Saturday, en route for Washington, with dispatches from Utah containing propositions from Brigham Young to sell the Mormon property at

Explosion—Bunker Hill Regatta.
BOSTON, Monday, June 18, 1860.

A steam-boiler of sixty-horse power, connected with the Globe Mills, in Newburyport, exploded this morning, nearly demolishing the boiler-house, but killing nobody.

At the Bunker Hill Regatta this afternoon the first

prize for six and four oared boats was won by the Haidee in fourteen minutes and thirty nine seconds—two miles. The Haidee was rowed by the Sophomore crew, and the Thetis, which came in second, by the Harvard crew. The first prize for shell wherries was

From Baltimore.

A letter is said to be in the hands of parties here, from Mayor Wood of New-York, denouncing the secession movement of the Southern delegations, declaring his convictions that Douglas can carry the State of

The Battle of Banker Hill.
BOSTON, Monday, June 18, 1860.
The Banks, Insurance Offices, and many wholesale

There will be a fine military display this afternoon.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, June 18, 1860.
Clear. Ther. 47. Wind, S. E. At Cape Race,
weather clear.

Wreck of the Woodcock.
GLOUCESTER, Monday, June 18, 1860.
Arrived bark *Atlantic*, Shants, from Cadiz May 3.
Lat. 44°, lon. 32°, fell in with British bark *Woodcock*,
Capt. Jameson, from Copenhagen, Wales for San

COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE. At the meeting of this

Bos. — Yesterday, Capt. James Leonard of the Seventeenth Precinct was appointed inspector in the place of Joseph Dowling, resigned.